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# Trademark Electronic Application System



The United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) is pleased to present TEAS - the Trademark Electronic Application System. TEAS allows you to fill out an application form and check it for completeness over the internet. Using e-TEAS you can then submit the application directly to the USPTO over the internet. Or using PrintTEAS you can print out the completed application for mailing to the USPTO. It's your choice!

## e-TEAS

***File a trademark or service mark application electronically over the internet!***

- Fill out an application form online if you
  - are already using the mark in commerce; or
  - intend to use the mark in commerce in the future; or
  - have filed an application in a foreign country
 but *not* if you must submit a foreign registration certificate
- Create a "drawing page" showing your mark by
  - typing in your mark (if words only); or
  - attaching a "gif" or "jpg" format file if your mark is stylized or a design/logo
- If you are already using the mark, attach a digital photograph in a "gif" or "jpg" format file showing how you use the mark
- Pay by credit card (Mastercard, Visa, American Express or Discover) or USPTO deposit account
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  - producing a pen and ink representation if your mark is stylized or a design/logo
- Mail to the USPTO:
  - Application form
  - Drawing Page
  - Specimens showing use of the mark, *if* already in use
  - Certification of foreign registration, *if* you have one
- Pay by check or USPTO deposit account (we currently cannot accept credit card payments using PrintTEAS)

[Click here to use e-TEAS!](#)[Click here to use PrinTEAS!](#)

■ TEAS gives step-by-step instructions for completing a trademark or service mark application form properly. It also provides access to a wide variety of information about Office procedures and practice.

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■ For general trademark information, please telephone the Trademark Assistance Center, at 703-308-9000. For automated status information on an application that has an assigned serial number, please telephone 703-305-8747 or check our [Trademark status server](#).

■ If you need help in resolving glitches or need answers to technical questions, you can e-mail us at [PrinTEAS@uspto.gov](mailto:PrinTEAS@uspto.gov). Please include your telephone number, so we can talk to you directly, if necessary.

■ PrinTEAS is available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. E-TEAS, however, will NOT permit credit card payments Mondays from 12:01 a.m. to 6 a.m. EST. Applications will not transmit during that period.



**⚠ Important Notice:**

Once you submit an application, either electronically or through the mail, we will not cancel the filing or refund your fee, unless the application fails to satisfy minimum filing requirements. The fee is a processing fee, which we do not refund even if we cannot issue a registration after our substantive review.

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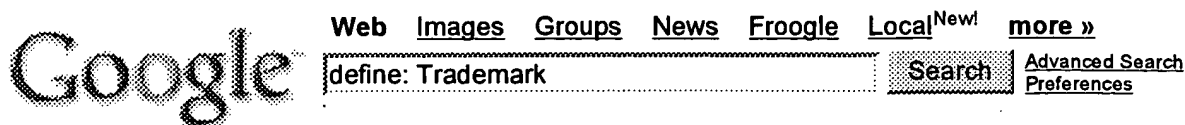
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## Web

### Definitions of Trademark on the Web:

- a name, word, symbol, or device that allows the trademark owner to dictate its use in identifying a product, eg, logos and brand names.  
[www.techtransfer.umich.edu/index/glossary.html](http://www.techtransfer.umich.edu/index/glossary.html)
- A word, phrase, slogan, design or symbol used to identify the source of goods and distinguish them from other sources. Trademarks may be registered with the US Patent and Trademark Office, and similar offices worldwide. In the US and in other countries with legal systems based on English common law, trademark rights also accrue through common law usage. See also service mark.  
[www.domainhandbook.com/glossn-z.html](http://www.domainhandbook.com/glossn-z.html)
- any word, name, symbol or device, or any combination thereof adopted and used by a manufacturer or merchant to identify his goods and to distinguish them from those manufactured or sold by others.  
[training.dialog.com/onlinecourses/patents/gloss.html](http://training.dialog.com/onlinecourses/patents/gloss.html)
- A name, symbol, or other device identifying a product officially registered and legally restricted to the use of the owner or manufacturer. A trademark protects the symbol that identifies a manufacturer's goods. "Coke", and "Xerox" are trademarked. "Brands" can be trademarked too. For example, the shape of coke's bottle is trademarked and is therefore protected from anyone creating a similar mark.  
[www.creativelicense.com/glossary.html](http://www.creativelicense.com/glossary.html)
- Used by a business to distinguish itself and its products from the competition. A trademark may include a name, symbol, word or combination of those. Protected by the federal government and considered to have financial value. The circled "R" or "Reg. TM" printed with the mark indicates that it is a registered trademark. See United States Trademark Act 15 USC Section 1127 (1988).  
[www.signwire.com/sign-help/glossary.php](http://www.signwire.com/sign-help/glossary.php)
- A word, phrase, symbol or design, or combination thereof, that identifies and distinguishes the source of the goods or services of one party from those of others. A registered trademark is a trademark the US Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) has accepted and registered for a certain class of goods. Registered trademarks are identified with an ®.  
[www.indiana.edu/~urcp/image/gloss.shtml](http://www.indiana.edu/~urcp/image/gloss.shtml)
- A word or mark that distinctly indicates the ownership of a product or service, and that is legally reserved for the exclusive use of that owner.  
[www.florida-incorporation.com/glossary.html](http://www.florida-incorporation.com/glossary.html)
- A word or symbol used to distinguish one corporate product from another. Trademarks are used to protect the genuineness of a product and if they qualify they can be registered with the US Patent and Trademark Office.  
[www.wwind.com/legal\\_dictionary/t.htm](http://www.wwind.com/legal_dictionary/t.htm)
- Legal protection for a word, name, symbol or device which is used in trade with goods to indicate the source of the goods and to distinguish them from the goods of others. A servicemark is the same as a trademark except that it identifies and distinguishes the source of a service rather than a product.

[www.cybercitymommies.com/Glossary.html](http://www.cybercitymommies.com/Glossary.html)

- Any corporate mark, when registered and protected by law is referred to as a trademark.  
[www.logosharx.com/logo-design-tips/logo\\_glossary.htm](http://www.logosharx.com/logo-design-tips/logo_glossary.htm)
- A registration process under which a name, logo, or characteristic can be identified as exclusive.  
[www.business-in-asia.com/glossary5.html](http://www.business-in-asia.com/glossary5.html)
- The object is to hit the ball so that it goes over the net and bounces on the opponent's half of the table in such a way as to defeat the opponent's attempt to reach and return it. Both singles and doubles games are played. A match consists of the best of three or the best of five games, each game being won by the player or team that first reaches 21 points. Invented in England in the early 20th century, it soon spread throughout the world. Since the mid-1950s, East Asian countries have dominated the sport. It has  
[concise.britannica.com/ebc/article](http://concise.britannica.com/ebc/article)
- Any word, name, symbol, or device used by a person or entity to identify its product and to distinguish them from others.  
[www.allcorpfilings.com/incorporation-definitions/](http://www.allcorpfilings.com/incorporation-definitions/)
- a word, name, symbol, or device or any combination of these used by a manufacturer or vendor in connection with a product.  
[www.clemson.edu/research/ottSite/ottStart\\_IntelectDefs.htm](http://www.clemson.edu/research/ottSite/ottStart_IntelectDefs.htm)
- A trademark (or "mark") is any word, phrase, design or symbol used to market a product or service. A mark used to market a service is called a service mark, though "trademark" is commonly used to refer to both types of marks. Under certain circumstances, trademark owners have the power under federal and state law to prevent others from using their trademarks to market goods or services.  
[print.smallbusiness.findlaw.com/starting-business/starting-business-name/starting-business-name-glossary.html](http://print.smallbusiness.findlaw.com/starting-business/starting-business-name/starting-business-name-glossary.html)
- [trademark]. 1. A word, slogan, design, picture, or other symbol used to identify and distinguish goods. 2. Any identifying symbol, including a word, design, or shape of a product or container, that qualifies for legal status as a trademark, service mark, collective mark, certification mark, trade name, or trade dress. Trademarks identify one seller's goods and distinguish them from goods sold by others. They signify that all goods bearing the mark come from or are controlled by a single source and are of an equal level of quality. And they advertise, promote, and generally assist in selling goods. A trademark  
[usinfo.state.gov/products/pubs/intelprp/glossary.htm](http://usinfo.state.gov/products/pubs/intelprp/glossary.htm)
- A symbol, initialing, lettering, etc., which has been adopted as a positive identification of a supplier. A trademark, to be valid, must be properly registered with legal rights assigned to only one user.  
[fcn.state.fl.us/fcn/centers/purchase/standardmanual/glossary.htm](http://fcn.state.fl.us/fcn/centers/purchase/standardmanual/glossary.htm)
- A trademark or brand-name is a distinctive sign which identifies certain goods or services as those produced or provided by a specific person or enterprise. The period of protection for a trademark varies, but can generally be renewed indefinitely.  
[www.wipo.org/about-ip/en/studies/publications/ip\\_definitions.htm](http://www.wipo.org/about-ip/en/studies/publications/ip_definitions.htm)
- a name, symbol or other mark that identifies a product to customers, and is legally owned by its manufacturer or inventor.  
[www.cfdccariboo.com/glossary.htm](http://www.cfdccariboo.com/glossary.htm)
- Identification of a particular source of goods or services. It is legally protected against confusingly similar use by others. See also the TM symbol.



[www.ppg.com/globalidentity/guide/guide\\_1\\_7.shtml](http://www.ppg.com/globalidentity/guide/guide_1_7.shtml)

- \*. An officially registered and legally restricted name, symbol or representation, the use of which is restricted to its owner.  
[www.unmc.edu/ethics/words.html](http://www.unmc.edu/ethics/words.html)
- A symbol and/or name representing a commercial enterprise, whose right to the exclusive use of that symbol is, along with patents and copyrights, one of the fundamental intellectual property rights that is the subject of the WTO TRIPS agreement.  
[www-personal.umich.edu/~alandear/glossary/t.html](http://www-personal.umich.edu/~alandear/glossary/t.html)
- A sign, symbol, mark, word or arrangement of words in the form of a label adopted and used by a manufacturer or distributor to designate particular goods, and which no other person has the legal right to use.  
[www.washington.edu/admin/purchstores/glossary/glossary.cgi](http://www.washington.edu/admin/purchstores/glossary/glossary.cgi)
- is another protection offered by the USPTO. It is a word, name, symbol, or specific description that makes a company or product unique from others. Trademarks protect company names and products, for example: Microsoft <sup>TM</sup> and Palm Pilot <sup>TM</sup>.  
[misbridge.bus.utexas.edu/knowledge/topics/taking\\_your\\_product\\_to\\_market/keyterms.asp](http://misbridge.bus.utexas.edu/knowledge/topics/taking_your_product_to_market/keyterms.asp)
- A symbol, design, word, letter, etc., used by a manufacturer or dealer to distinguish his products from those of competitors and usually registered and protected by law.  
[www.asmara.com/terminology.htm](http://www.asmara.com/terminology.htm)
- hallmark: a distinctive characteristic or attribute
- a formally registered symbol identifying the manufacturer or distributor of a product  
[www.cogsci.princeton.edu/cgi-bin/webwn](http://www.cogsci.princeton.edu/cgi-bin/webwn)
- A trademark (Commonwealth English: trade mark) is conventionally a distinctive sign of some kind, whether that sign comprises a name, word, phrase, logo, symbol, design, picture, styling or a combination of one or more of these elements. A trademark is used by a business to identify itself and its products or services to consumers, and to set itself and its products or services apart from other businesses. A trademark is a type of intellectual property, and in particular, a type of industrial pr  
[en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Trademark](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Trademark)

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S3	2	S2 NOT PY>1999
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File	13:BAMP 2005/Mar W4	(c) 2005 The Gale Group
File	15:ABI/Inform(R) 1971-2005/Apr 11	(c) 2005 ProQuest Info&Learning
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File	621:Gale Group New Prod. Annou. (R) 1985-2005/Apr 11	(c) 2005 The Gale Group
File	649:Gale Group Newswire ASAP(TM) 2005/Apr 01	(c) 2005 The Gale Group
File	660:Federal News Service 1991-2002/Jul 02	(c) 2002 Federal News Service
File	740:(Memphis)Comm.Appeal 1990-2005/Apr 08	(c) 2005 The Commercial Appeal
File	813:PR Newswire 1987-1999/Apr 30	(c) 1999 PR Newswire Association Inc

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Q. TODD DICKINSON  
ACTING ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF COMMERCE AND  
ACTING COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS AND TRADEMARKS

BEFORE THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS  
SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC POLICY AND TRADE

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1999  
SECTION HEADING: Capitol Hill hearing  
DATELINE: Washington dateline general news  
FILING DATE: 991013 YEAR: 1999

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Madame Chair and Members of the Committee:

Thank you for providing this opportunity to testify on the very  
important issue of protection of intellectual property.

We firmly believe that no single issue is more important in  
shaping the future growth and development of our economy, and  
the global economy, than developing and maintaining effective  
intellectual property protection.

While the Patent and Trademark Office (PTO) is responsible for  
examining and granting patents and registering trademarks, we  
also serve an important advisory role. The PTO advises the  
Administration and the Congress on all domestic and  
international intellectual property matters, including  
international agreements.

The PTO also works closely with the United States Trade  
Representative, U.S. Customs, the U.S. Copyright Office of the  
Library of Congress, the Departments of State and Justice and  
other Federal agencies to secure and expand protection of U.S.  
intellectual property throughout the world.

I would like to describe some of our ongoing efforts.

International Efforts

We continue to engage in substantive discussions and education efforts with intellectual property officials throughout the world. Just last week, the PTO and the World Intellectual Property Organization's (WIPO) Asia Bureau co-sponsored a study program on the enforcement of intellectual property rights for customs off-leers from 12 Asian countries, including China, India, Indonesia and Thailand. The off-leers received substantive briefings and participated in discussions on a wide range of border enforcement issues and the provisions of the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPs). Another enforcement program, again in cooperation with WIPO, will be held during the first two weeks of November. Participants will include intellectual property officials from over 15 countries.

PTO has also participated in programs for Russian prosecutors and judges (July 1999) and developed a new intellectual property enforcement training format to be used by other U.S. agencies and WIPO (July 1999). PTO also led programs on enforcement in Egypt and Kenya (spring and summer 1999).

Further, the 14th annual Visiting Scholars Program will be held the last two weeks of October. The program offers two weeks of classroom and hands-on study to intellectual property officials from approximately 15 countries. The participants gain a better understanding of the critical role of intellectual property protection in building strong, vital economies.

#### Technical Assistance

The PTO also provides technical assistance to developing countries that are setting up or improving their intellectual property protection systems. The assistance includes specific review of foreign laws and regulations to implement intellectual property enforcement regimes. Last fiscal year, we provided technical assistance to over 70 countries, and the effort included 90 separate assistance projects. We plan to improve on those numbers in the new fiscal year.

#### Inter-Agency Council

While PTO and other Federal agencies regularly consult on intellectual property-related enforcement activities, the recently enacted Treasury Appropriations law (P.L. 106-58) establishes a formal inter-agency

coordination effort. The law creates the National Intellectual Property Law Enforcement Coordination Council with the mandate of coordinating domestic and international intellectual property law enforcement among Federal and foreign entities.

The Council membership consists of PTO and our colleagues at the Justice Department, State Department, USTR, Customs, and the Department of Commerce. The Council is directed to consult with the Register of Copyrights on copyright-related issues and must report annually on its activities to the President and the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations and the Judiciary. We look forward to working with our colleagues on this important effort.

#### Patents

Securing effective patent protection as expeditiously as possible is critical to all U.S. industries, particularly

pharmaceutical, computer and other high tech sectors, and the U.S. patent business is booming. Patent applications are up 25% in the last two years, and in the fiscal year that just ended we received nearly 268,000 applications. Since 1996, patent applications in information-related technologies have risen more than 70% and biotech applications have jumped over 60%.

To handle the rapid growth in patent applications and to address our customers' concerns, we hired more than 800 new patent examiners last year and hired another 800 examiners this year. Most of the new hires are in computer and information processing technologies, and one-third of the new examiners hold a Masters or a Ph.D. degree in engineering, computer science or mathematics.

With the addition of these new employees, our examining corps has increased to 2,940 examiners as of the end of August 1999, up from 2,212 examiners at the end of FY 1997 and 1,806 examiners in FY 1992. During this period of extensive hiring, the PTO has expended significant resources for training new employees and in reviewing their draft work product. As this group of new examiners becomes more experienced with their searching and examining functions, we anticipate even quicker and more accurate actions. Overall, we devoted nearly 6% of our budget to training this year, including over 100,000 hours for training new examiners in PTO procedures.

We continuously review our national statutory and regulatory provisions and our obligations under international treaties and agreements, seeking out areas where improvements may be made. The focus of our patent business goals is to increase the level of service to the public by raising the efficiency and effectiveness of our business processes. For example, in the notice of proposed rulemaking ("Changes to Implement the Patent Business Goals") published in the Federal Register on October 4, 1999, the PTO has proposed changes to Title 37 of the Code of Federal Regulations, our rules of practice. The intent is to eliminate unnecessary formal requirements, streamline the patent application process and simplify and clarify applicable

provisions. We anticipate that these changes will reduce the costs of obtaining patents while maintaining, if not increasing, the quality of our searching and examination functions. Additionally these changes have addressed many potential pitfalls, which currently have the effect of possible forfeiture or delay of protection caused by filing or procedural errors by applicants.

MORE

x x x applicants.

In order to ensure a timely search and an examination of high quality, the PTO has made great improvements to our examiners' search capability resources. Today, from a desktop computer, patent examiners search the full text of over 2.1 million U.S. patents issued since 1971; images of all U.S. patent documents issued since 1790; English language translations of 3.5 million Japanese patent abstracts; English-language translations of 2.2 million European patent abstracts; IBM technical bulletins; more than 900 discrete databases; and over 5,200 non-patent literature journals. We are constantly improving these systems to make more information available more easily.

As a result, our patent examiners in the pharmaceutical art are provided with desktop access to a vast collection of databases containing pharmaceutical non-patent literature, as well as

traditional foreign and U.S. patent databases. Examiners are also given significant art specific training, both in a formal setting and from more senior examiners within each work group.

In the computer related technology area, the patent law of the United States has undergone significant judicial and administrative changes during the last decade. The general outcome of these changes is that many inventions that previously would have been ineligible for patent protection for the sole reason that they were categorized as "software" related or embodying certain algorithms are now eligible for patent protection. These changes allow patents applications for devices encoded with program codes, or devices programmed to provide certain results, to be eligible for protection. The computer related applications are subject to the same novelty and non-obviousness requirements imposed on all other applications.

The examination of these computer-related applications has presented some new administrative burdens. In most technologies, the PTO has at its disposal a large number of skilled examiners who are available to train inexperienced examiners and to review difficult applications. However, in computer related art, the office has had less time than normal to build a sufficiently large group of skilled examiners. An additional problem in this area is that the prior art collection, which is normally collected over time by the Office, must be newly discovered or assembled by the Office or the art must be searched in a non-traditional manner. We are working to overcome this problem.

In recent years, the PTO has been increasingly active in improving intellectual property rights around the world. We seek to promote intellectual property protection that is obtainable and protectable at a reasonable cost, in terms of both time and money. Additionally, we promote drafting of patent laws that not only encompass advanced technology of which we are currently aware, but also areas that are beyond our current imagination. This activity is consistent with Article 27(1) of the TRIPs agreement, which states in part: "...patents shall be available for all inventions whether products or processes, in all field of technology, provided that they are new, involve an inventive step and are capable of industrial application..."

Members to the TRIPs Agreement may, and have, invoked exclusions for some categories of inventions. Further, by defining "inventions" narrowly, members may, and have, effectively excluded advanced technological fields, such as computer related inventions from patentable subject matter. Unfortunately, by applying differing standards, these members have increased the cost of worldwide protection. It is our hope that consultations with other national intellectual property off-ices will limit this activity in the future. However, other avenues, such as initiation of the World Trade Organization (WTO) dispute settlement mechanism, may be an option in some instances.

The United States has also been an active participant the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on PCT (Patent Cooperation Treaty) Legal Matters. The group's meetings have focused on revisions to the PCT regulations to streamline processing of international applications by all entities involved. The changes discussed in the PCT will minimize the adverse impact on applicants when they make errors in filing documents in international

application under the Patent Cooperation Treaty.

Through our membership in WIPO, the United States is currently negotiating a draft Patent Law Treaty (PLT). The principal goal of the PLT is to provide standardization of filing requirements and prosecution procedures among the member countries. This standardization of filing requirements would reduce the high costs of complying with various and sometimes inconsistent national and regional requirements. It would also reduce the risks of loss of potentially valuable intellectual property rights due to filing errors. By providing more consistent treatment of applications and prosecution procedures throughout the various member national and regional off-ices, the PLT will allow applicants to develop worldwide protection with greater confidence and at reduced costs.

The PTO is also working with the Japanese and European Patent Offices, the two other large patent off-ices in the world, to seek ways to benefit from advances in information technology. Together, we will develop and share patent search tools and work on the harmonization of Internet-based filing systems. A memorandum of understanding, developed and signed at the 16th Annual Conference in Miami, Florida, focuses on mechanisms for the future electronic exchange of data and

the extension of a trilateral network to WIPO. It also provides for a cooperative effort to implement a new concurrent search pilot and to revise the information dissemination policy to allow each office to make available to the public, on an Internet service, the data received from the other two offices. Trademarks

The trademark side of our operations is also experiencing significant growth, with trademark applications up nearly 25% this year alone. We expect to receive approximately 300,000 trademark applications this year.

Earlier this year, the PTO initiated a system for the on-line filing of trademark applications. Anyone with a credit card and Internet access can now file a trademark with the PTO, making us the first national intellectual property office in the world with such a system. Already more than 10% of our trademark applications are filed electronically, and we are now receiving more than 2,000 electronic applications per month. This lowers both processing time and costs as PTO staff no longer has to keyenter or scan the application information into the database. In addition, the quality of our database will improve because the electronic application process eliminates PTO introduced errors as a result of key entry or scanning. Yahoo Magazine has cited this system, known as **Trademark Electronic Application Submission ( TEAS )**, as one of the most useful sites on the Internet.

This year, there have been a number of important international developments in the area of trademarks. At the Governing Bodies Meeting of the World Intellectual Property Organization, the WIPO General Assembly and the Paris Union Assembly adopted a recommendation on the protection of well-known trademarks. This recommendation represents an international consensus on such important issues as the standards for identifying a well-known mark or for determining what constitutes the relevant sector of the public. The recommendation will give guidance, and potential legislative language, to those countries that are now drafting legislation to implement the TRIPs Agreement. The standards set forth in the recommendation could also be useful

in the ongoing process to protect well-known marks on the Internet.

Further, on both the domestic and international fronts, this year has seen the organizational development of ICANN (the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers). Part of ICANN's mandate was to create a dispute resolution procedure for resolving disputes between domain name holders and trademark owners. The purpose of such a dispute resolution mechanism would be to allow a speedy and fair resolution of certain egregious types of infringement between trademarks and domain names. Such a dispute resolution mechanism will be revolutionary in the sense that it will allow trademarks owners throughout the world to access, on-line, a single and simple process for protecting their trademarks against certain types of infringement, such as cybersquatting and warehousing. ICANN posted a dispute resolution procedure for comment on September 29, 1999.

With respect to international filings of trademark applications, PTO recently issued regulations to implement the Trademark Law Treaty Implementation Act of 1998 (P.L. 105-330). The Treaty benefits U.S. trademark owners by requiring that member countries dispense with most legalization requirements and limit the list of filing and registration requirements. It also requires member countries to accept multi-class applications and service mark registrations. The result will be simplification and harmonization of requirements for acquiring and maintaining a trademark registration in the member countries.

MORE

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The future for trademarks internationally promises to be a very interesting one. On the positive side, the fact that trademarks have been such a popular target of Internet pirates means that trademark owners have been forced to lead the way in finding new ways to protect intellectual property on the Internet. Consequently, trademark owners have had the first opportunity to establish an Internet enforcement procedure. That procedure, the ICANN dispute resolution procedure, may be the forerunner of new Internet procedures, available on-line and worldwide, for settling intellectual property disputes in other areas such as copyrights and patents. We believe that the Internet will ultimately enhance the value of trademarks as consumers increasingly will need recognizable marks to help them sort through the enormous selection of goods and services that will become available through the Net. At the same time, the Internet will benefit small businesses because they can have a worldwide marketing presence with just the cost of maintaining a web site.

#### Copyrights

While our publishing, computer software, information and entertainment industries continue to face serious challenges in terms of piracy and infringement in foreign markets, progress is being made to promote international cooperation in the protection of intellectual property in the global economy.

On December 20, 1996, the Diplomatic Conference on Certain Copyright and Neighboring Rights Questions, convened by WIPO, approved two Treaties designed to ensure international



protection of copyrighted works, performances and sound recordings in the digital environment: the WIPO Copyright Treaty (WCT) and the WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty (WPPT). A major intellectual property related electronic commerce goal of the Administration has been United States adherence to these Treaties and to encourage their prompt ratification by our trading partners. The United States signed the Treaties on April 12, 1997. The Administration submitted the Treaties and recommended implementing legislation to the Senate on July 31, 1997 and submitted its recommended implementing legislation to the House of Representatives on July 29, 1997. The implementing legislation, the

Digital Millennium Copyright Act (DMCA), was passed by the Congress and signed into law by the President on October 28, 1998.

The following countries have ratified the WCT and the WPPT: Belarus, Burkina Faso, El Salvador, Hungary, Panama, Republic of Moldova, and the United States of America. Indonesia and Kyrgyzstan have ratified or acceded to the WCT but not the WPPT. The Treaties will enter into force three months after 30 instruments of ratification have been deposited with WIPO. The U.S. Government is actively working to encourage others to ratify and implement the Treaties. First and foremost, the United States is taking the lead by example. On September 14, 1999, Commerce Secretary Daley deposited the U.S. instruments of ratification with the Director General of WIPO. Additionally, the Administration, including the PTO, the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative (USTR), the State Department, and the U.S. Copyright Office, have been urging other countries to join the Treaties.

In addition, we are monitoring the progress of several of our key trading partners as they move toward ratification and implementation of the two Treaties. For example, this past summer, the Japanese Diet and the Argentine House of Deputies passed domestic legislation implementing the Treaties' obligations in their respective countries. The Australian Parliament also has drafted domestic legislation to implement the two Treaties, and it is our understanding that the bill will be considered later this year. The Colombian Senate has also passed two bills approving the two Treaties and the matter has now moved to the Colombian House of Deputies.

The European Union (EU) is also drafting a Copyright Directive to implement the Treaties. Once the European Commission completes and adopts the Directives, each Member State of the EU must then implement the Directives in their domestic legislation. Likewise, they must each put themselves in position to ratify the Treaties through their domestic legislative processes. When all of the Member States in the European Community are in a position to ratify, in accordance with the administrative provisions of the Treaty, they will all deposit their instruments of ratification simultaneously.

The U.S. Government has taken an active role in encouraging other countries to join the WCT and the WPPT. The United States has taken the lead in promoting joining the treaties through trade negotiations, speeches and participation in conferences on intellectual property, and WIPO meetings or programs promoting intellectual property protection. In these fora, U.S. representatives have explained the features of the DMCA and its approach to protection of anti-circumvention devices and systems, copyright management information, and limitations on

liability of service providers.

For example, in July the PTO co-sponsored with WIPO a conference for representatives from 30 African states on intellectual property in the digital age. At this conference, PTO officials made presentations on the two Treaties and emphasized the importance of African states

ratifying the Treaties and adapting their laws to deal with electronic commerce issues such as limitations on liability for service providers. During the same month, the Commerce Department's Commercial Law Development Program (CLDP) held a two-day seminar on intellectual property in Lagos, Nigeria, in which USPTO and private sector officials emphasized the importance of Nigeria and other states ratifying the Treaties. The CLDP includes promotion of the WCT and WPPT in all its intellectual property rights programs. Explanation, discussion, and promotion of the Treaties and the approach to implementation in the DMCA is also a major element of the PTO's annual Visiting Scholars Program and the Copyright Office's annual International Copyright Institute. Each year, these Washington-based programs attract dozens of government officials from a variety of developing and emerging economies. The U.S. Government also is promoting the Treaties through activities and discussions in the WTO and the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA). In the WTO, we have encouraged countries to ratify the Treaties through trips Council discussions related to electronic commerce. In connection with other work on electronic commerce in the WTO, we have also held discussions with countries concerning appropriate limitations on liability of Internet service providers. In the FTAA's Negotiating Group on Intellectual Property and the Government and Private Sector Committee of Experts on Electronic Commerce, we have proposed that members consider ratification and implementation of the WIPO Treaties by countries in the Hemisphere. Discussions in the FTAA Committee of Experts on Electronic Commerce have also included the matter of the establishment of appropriate limitations on liability for service providers.

The U.S. Government also is encouraging other countries to join the Treaties by using the Special 301 review process conducted by USTR. This objective is consistent with the mandate from Congress to seek adequate and effective levels of protection for intellectual property by our trading partners through promotion of the highest international standards. The standards in the WIPO Treaties meet these criteria. Therefore, the Administration continues to encourage countries to ratify and implement the WIPO treaties through the Special 301 process. To further promote the Treaties, the State Department sent cables to the U.S. embassies explaining the Treaties and their benefits and requesting that they consult with their host governments and encourage them to join.

Another area of legislative and international activity with significant impact on electronic commerce is the issue of legal protection for databases separate from copyright. In 1998, relevant legislation passed the House of Representatives twice, but was not taken up by the Senate. There are presently two legislative proposals for database protection in the 106th Congress: H.R. 354, sponsored by Congressman Coble; and H.R. 1858, sponsored by Congressman Tom Bliley. The Administration offered extensive commentary on each bill at hearings held in March and June, respectively. The Administration remains committed to working with the House and Senate on a database protection law that establishes adequate incentives for

database

production and distribution, while ensuring a robust range of fair uses, particularly for scientific, research, and transformative uses. Internationally, in 1999, the Administration made presentations on these developments at WIPO regional consultations in Minsk, Buenos Aires, and Manila. We anticipate that the subject will also be discussed at the next meeting of the WIPO Standing Committee on Copyrights, scheduled for November 1999 in Geneva.

On another copyright issue, the PTO, along with other U.S. Government agencies, worked with the U.S. motion picture industry and performers' unions to develop an agreement to improve international protection for audiovisual performers' rights. As a result, the U.S. Government last year put forward a comprehensive proposal in WIPO for a new Treaty on Audiovisual Performers Rights. This proposal aims to meet the needs of both performers and film producers in a way that will ensure that both parties benefit from the efficient exploitation of motion pictures in the marketplace.

This proposal is a new milestone in U.S. international copyright policy, as well as a milestone in developing the policies that shape international copyright law in this area. It represents the first time that the United States has taken the initiative on this longstanding and controversial topic and proposed an agreement that would ensure both moral rights and economic rights for audiovisual performers.

#### Conclusion

As we prepare to enter the next millennium, the PTO will continue its efforts to secure and expand protection of U.S. intellectual property throughout the world. With some hard work and good will, we are confident that we can build systems that will serve our citizens well during the next century. These systems need to reflect, however, the realities of a new marketplace -- one that is increasingly electronic and global.

Thank you, Madame Chair.

END

KEYWORDS: hse; ir; dickinson; txt

...TEXT: a result of key entry or scanning. Yahoo Magazine has cited this system, known as **Trademark Electronic Application Submission ( TEAS )**, as one of the most useful sites on the Internet...

3/9,K/2 (Item 1 from file: 813)  
DIALOG(R) File 813:PR Newswire  
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1193298 PHM039  
**Woodcock Washburn Pioneers Electronic Filing of Trademark Registrations;  
Local Firm First to File Electronically**

DATE: December 1, 1997 17:07 EST WORD COUNT: 530

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1 /PRNewswire/ -- Woodcock Washburn Kurtz Mackiewicz & Norris LLP, the Philadelphia-based national intellectual property law firm dedicated exclusively to the practice of patent, trademark, and copyright laws, was the first to electronically file a U.S. trademark

Set	Items	Description
S1	33	AU=(HICKMAN, P? OR HICKMAN P?)
S2	50	AU=(GOUGH J? OR GOUGH, J?)
S3	1	S1 AND S2
S4	9	(S1 OR S2) AND IC=G06F?
S5	4	(S1 OR S2) AND (TRADEMARK? OR (TRADE OR SERVICE) () (MARK? ?) OR IP OR INTELLECTUAL() PROPERTY OR LOGO OR LOGOS)
S6	11	S3 OR S4 OR S5
S7	11	IDPAT (sorted in duplicate/non-duplicate order)
S8	10	IDPAT (primary/non-duplicate records only)
File 344:Chinese Patents Abs Aug 1985-2004/May (c) 2004 European Patent Office		
File 347:JAPIO Nov 1976-2004/Dec(Updated 050405) (c) 2005 JPO & JAPIO		
File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS 1978-2005/Apr W01 (c) 2005 European Patent Office		
File 349:PCT FULLTEXT 1979-2005/UB=20050331,UT=20050324 (c) 2005 WIPO/Univentio		
File 350:Derwent WPIX 1963-2005/UD,UM &UP=200522 (c) 2005 Thomson Derwent		

Set	Items	Description
S1	33	AU=(HICKMAN, P? OR HICKMAN P?)
S2	50	AU=(GOUGH J? OR GOUGH, J?)
S3	1	S1 AND S2
S4	9	(S1 OR S2) AND IC=G06F?
S5	4	(S1 OR S2) AND (TRADEMARK? OR (TRADE OR SERVICE) () (MARK? ?) OR IP OR INTELLECTUAL() PROPERTY OR LOGO OR LOGOS)
S6	11	S3 OR S4 OR S5
S7	11	IDPAT (sorted in duplicate/non-duplicate order)
S8	10	IDPAT (primary/non-duplicate records only)
File 344:Chinese Patents Abs Aug 1985-2004/May (c) 2004 European Patent Office		
File 347:JAPIO Nov 1976-2004/Dec(Updated 050405) (c) 2005 JPO & JAPIO		
File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS 1978-2005/Apr W01 (c) 2005 European Patent Office		
File 349:PCT FULLTEXT 1979-2005/UB=20050331,UT=20050324 (c) 2005 WIPO/Univentio		
File 350:Derwent WPIX 1963-2005/UD,UM &UP=200522 (c) 2005 Thomson Derwent		

8/5/5 (Item 5 from file: 350)  
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX  
(c) 2005 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

013998043 \*\*Image available\*\*  
WPI Acc No: 2001-482258/200152  
Related WPI Acc No: 2000-663655  
XRPX Acc No: N01-356947

Server computer system for transmitting images to client computers over  
computer network, receives service requests for desired data from client  
computers and modifies desired data

Patent Assignee: CISCO SYSTEMS INC (CISC-N)

Inventor: AHLSTROM J K; HICKMAN P L ; SCHLEIMER S I

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 6249787	B1	20010619	US 9622188	P	19960719	200152 B
			US 97896408	A	19970718	
			US 2000510727	A	20000222	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 9622188 P 19960719; US 97896408 A  
19970718; US 2000510727 A 20000222

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 6249787	B1		18	G06F-017/30	Provisional application US 9622188 Cont of application US 97896408 Cont of patent US 6108655

Abstract (Basic): US 6249787 B1

NOVELTY - The server computer system receives service requests for  
desired data from client computers and modifies the desired data. The  
server system obtains the data associated with local embedded uniform  
resource locator (URL) and includes such data with modified data, if  
requested data includes local embedded URL. The system transmits the  
modified data to client computer and then disconnects from client  
computer.

USE - For transmitting images to client computers over computer  
networks e.g. internet.

ADVANTAGE - The server system provides information to the client  
computer based on knowledge of the contents of the client computer  
cache in such a manner that the number of connections is minimized  
which enhances system performance and effectively use client computer  
cache. Improves the performance of an internet session by reducing the  
number of reconnects required between the client computer and server  
system and thus performance of network system is enhanced without  
increasing bandwidth or reducing latency. Checks the contents of client  
computers cache to minimize the redundant transmission of page data and  
enhances performance by providing a server cache for resolved pages.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the  
server-process-page process.

pp; 18 DwgNo 7b/9

Title Terms: SERVE; COMPUTER; SYSTEM; TRANSMIT; IMAGE; CLIENT; COMPUTER;  
COMPUTER; NETWORK; RECEIVE; SERVICE; REQUEST; DATA; CLIENT; COMPUTER;  
MODIFIED; DATA

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/30

File Segment: EPI

3/5/1 (Item 1 from file: 350)  
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX  
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014581561 \*\*Image available\*\*  
WPI Acc No: 2002-402265/200243  
XRPX Acc No: N02-315407

E-mail transmission method involves enhancing input e-mail message with combination of text and self-executing program for delivery to recipients mail box

Patent Assignee: NEOSTAR INC (NEOS-N)  
Inventor: GOUGH J J ; GOUGH M L; HICKMAN P L  
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001  
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 6360221	B1	20020319	US 99401026	A	19990921	200243 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 99401026 A 19990921

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 6360221	B1	21	G06F-015/173		

Abstract (Basic): US 6360221 B1

NOVELTY - The message from a sender is input to a server where it is enhanced with combination of text and self executing program. Enhanced e-mail is then delivered to each recipients mail box, where the program is executed and text is displayed.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

- (a) E-mail service providing method;
- (b) E-mail system

USE - E-mail transmission method.

ADVANTAGE - Enjoyment and usage of e-mail systems is increased, due to enhanced graphical representation provided by texts and self-executing program. Enhanced e-mail messages are highly compelling and the advertising value of the system is increased by attracting many users to the web site. Enables providing web-type content, audio and/or visual files, and programs to users in the form of self-executing e-mail program.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the homepage of the enhanced e-mail system.

pp; 21 DwgNo 2/15

Title Terms: MAIL; TRANSMISSION; METHOD; ENHANCE; INPUT; MAIL; MESSAGE; COMBINATION; TEXT; SELF; EXECUTE; PROGRAM; DELIVER; RECIPIENT; MAIL; BOX  
Derwent Class: T01; W01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-015/173

File Segment: EPI

?

Set	Items	Description
S1	145	AU=(HICKMAN P? OR HICKMAN, P?)
S2	401	AU=(GOUGH J? OR GOUGH, J?)
S3	0	S1 AND S2
S4	5	(S1 OR S2) AND (TRADEMARK? OR (TRADE OR SERVICE) () (MARK? ?) OR INTELLECTUAL() PROPERT? OR LOGO OR LOGOS)
S5	5	RD (unique items)
File	2:INSPEC 1969-2005/Apr W1	(c) 2005 Institution of Electrical Engineers
File	6:NTIS 1964-2005/Apr W1	(c) 2005 NTIS, Intl Cpyrght All Rights Res
File	8:Ei Compendex(R) 1970-2005/Mar W4	(c) 2005 Elsevier Eng. Info. Inc.
File	34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1990-2005/Apr W1	(c) 2005 Inst for Sci Info
File	65:Inside Conferences 1993-2005/Apr W1	(c) 2005 BLDSC all rts. reserv.
File	636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM) 1987-2005/Apr 11	(c) 2005 The Gale Group
File	94:JICST-EPlus 1985-2005/Feb W4	(c) 2005 Japan Science and Tech Corp(JST)
File	95:TEME-Technology & Management 1989-2005/Feb W4	(c) 2005 FIZ TECHNIK



Set	Items	Description
S1	601158	WEB OR WEBBASE? OR BROWSER? OR INTERNET OR WAN OR NETWORK? OR WWW OR WEBPAGE? OR WEBSITE? OR WEB() (PAGE? OR SITE? OR BAS- E?) OR ONLINE OR ON()LINE OR CLIENT()SERVER OR TCP
S2	2168808	TRADEMARK? OR COPYRIGHT? OR INTELLECTUAL()PROPERT? OR (TRA- DE OR SERVICE)() (MARK? ?) OR LOGO OR LOGOS
S3	3449	S2(3N) (REGISTRATION? OR FILE? ? OR FILING? OR PROSECUTION?)
S4	3	S2(3N) (TEAS OR EPAVE)
S5	3207	(ELECTRONIC? OR DIGITAL? OR COMPUTERI?)() (PROSECUTION? OR - FILING OR FILE? OR REGISTRATION?)
S6	697	S1 AND S3
S7	327	S2 AND S5
S8	1010	S4 OR S6 OR S7
S9	829	S8 AND IC=G06F
S10	154	S8 AND IC=H04L
S11	60	S1(5N)S3
S12	36	S2(5N)S5
S13	78	(S11 OR S12 OR S4) AND IC=(G06F OR H04L)
S14	17	S13 NOT AD=19990726:20020726
S15	8	S14 NOT AD=20020726:20050426
S16	8	IDPAT (sorted in duplicate/non-duplicate order)
S17	8	IDPAT (primary/non-duplicate records only)
S18	5913	TRADEMARK? OR (TRADE OR SERVICE)() (MARK??) OR LOGO OR LOGOS
S19	604	S18 AND S1
S20	5	S5 AND S18
S21	689	S18(2N) (REGIST? OR FILE? OR FILING OR PROSECUTION?)
S22	42	S21(8N)S1
S23	46	S22 OR S20
S24	40	S23 AND IC=(G06F OR H04L)
S25	40	IDPAT (sorted in duplicate/non-duplicate order)
S26	38	IDPAT (primary/non-duplicate records only)

File 347:JAPIO Nov 1976-2004/Dec(Updated 050405)  
(c) 2005 JPO & JAPIO

File 350:Derwent WPIX 1963-2005/UD,UM &UP=200522  
(c) 2005 Thomson Derwent

17/5/1 (Item 1 from file: 350)  
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX  
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013580850 \*\*Image available\*\*  
WPI Acc No: 2001-065057/200108  
XRPX Acc No: N01-049189

**Contents delivery system in communication network , has server which transmits file including consent- copyright information to decode contents of file, to user terminal upon receiving demand from user**

Patent Assignee: DAINIPPON PRINTING CO LTD (NIPQ )

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
JP 2000268096	A	20000929	JP 9973011	A	19990318	200108 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 9973011 A 19990318

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
JP 2000268096	A		13 G06F-017/60	

Abstract (Basic): JP 2000268096 A

NOVELTY - The information content is encrypted and stored in a file in server (10). The server transmits the file including consent-copyright information to decode contents of file, to the user terminal (30) upon receiving the demand from the user. The consent of user for decoding the file is sent to server via the network (1). The server verifies consent information based on which decryption is performed.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for server.

USE - In communication network.

ADVANTAGE - Checks and guarantees complete delivery of contents from server, thus reliability of service is raised.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the block diagram of contents delivery system.

Network (1)

Server (10)

User terminal (30)

pp; 13 DwgNo 2/4

Title Terms: CONTENT; DELIVER; SYSTEM; COMMUNICATE; NETWORK; SERVE;  
TRANSMIT; FILE; INFORMATION; DECODE; CONTENT; FILE; USER; TERMINAL;  
RECEIVE; DEMAND; USER

Derwent Class: T01; W01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/60

International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-012/00 ; G06F-012/14 ;  
G06F-013/00 ; G06F-017/30 ; H04L-012/54 ; H04L-012/58 ; H04N-007/167;  
H04N-007/173

File Segment: EPI

17/5/2 (Item 2 from file: 350)  
DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX  
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012827332 \*\*Image available\*\*  
WPI Acc No: 1999-633564/199954  
XRPX Acc No: N99-467859

Automatic copyright registration computer system in internet  
website etc  
Patent Assignee: INTELLECTUAL PROTOCOLS LLC (INTE-N)  
Inventor: GLOGAU J J  
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001  
Patent Family:  
Patent No Kind Date Applicat No Kind Date Week  
US 5983351 A 19991109 US 9628826 A 19961016 199954 B  
US 97951371 A 19971016

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 9628826 P 19961016; US 97951371 A  
19971016

Patent Details:  
Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes  
US 5983351 A 20 G06F-011/00 Provisional application US 9628826

Abstract (Basic): US 5983351 A

NOVELTY - The copyright registration form information associated with work, component information and user selected identified work component information are stored in a memory. Based on the stored information, the appropriate completed copyright registration forms and the associated materials are generated to register the work for copyright protection.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An input unit enables user to input copyright registration form information associated with the work. A judgment unit examines the work in the computer readable form to identify individual work components contained within the work and to ascertain component information related to identified work components. A selection unit enables user to select identified work components to be included in work copyright registration. An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for the computer based automatic copyright registration method in internet website .

USE - For automatic registration of copyrights in internet website etc.

ADVANTAGE - The registration system can be implemented on user's computer system or user's computer system in combination with any number of server or host systems residing on the web or in communication with user's computer system. Since the type of work is determined, determination of appropriate copyright registration forms to be generated for individually register website components for copyright protection, is enabled easily. Since copies of website component can be generated from the content and/or graphics of website component files, the system utilizes the work type of each website component to determine proper procedure for generating a copy of the website components to register the website. The system also queries the user for each identified website component to enable the user to select that website component for including in the website copyright registration , after identifying and determining work types of website components.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows block diagram of exemplary data structure utilized by the automatic copyright registration computer system.

pp; 20 DwgNo 5/11

Title Terms: AUTOMATIC; REGISTER; COMPUTER; SYSTEM  
Derwent Class: T01  
International Patent Class (Main): G06F-011/00  
File Segment: EPI

26/5/2 (Item 2 from file: 350)  
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX  
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016673964 \*\*Image available\*\*  
WPI Acc No: 2004-832684/200482  
XRPX Acc No: N04-658022

**Extensible markup language file preparing method, involves filtering text format and rich text format files to create data file, and creating extensible markup language file from data file**

Patent Assignee: BARBARA C (BARB-I); HAUSER N (HAUS-I); KOCH K D (KOCH-I);  
LEE J (LEEJ-I); SHAW B J (SHAW-I); SIMPSON M J (SIMP-I); SIMPSON R P  
(SIMP-I)

Inventor: BARBARA C; HAUSER N; KOCH K D; LEE J; SHAW B J; SIMPSON M J;  
SIMPSON R P

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 20040230550	A1	20041118	US 2003249377	A	20030403	200482 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2003249377 A 20030403

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
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US 20040230550	A1	32	G06F-007/00	
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Abstract (Basic): US 20040230550 A1

NOVELTY - The method involves creating a text format (ASCII) file from a native word processing source file. A rich text format (rtf) file is created from the native word processing source file. The native word processing file has a .doc file extension. The text format and rich text format files are filtered to create a data file. An extensible markup language (XML) file is created from the data file.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

- (A) a computer-based apparatus for electronically preparing a file
- (B) a computer based system for filing a patent application with a government agency
- (C) a computer based method for preparing a document for electronic submission.

USE - Used for preparing an extensible markup language (XML) file.

ADVANTAGE - The method is user friendly, and efficient for **electronic filing** of patent and **trademark** applications. The method automatically accounts for fees related to **electronically filed** patent and **trademark** applications, thus avoiding manual postal bookkeeping problems.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The drawing shows a flow chart of a software application illustrating primary modules for electronically preparing and **filing** patent and **trademark** applications and related correspondence via a global information **network**.

pp; 32 DwgNo 1/21

Title Terms: EXTEND; LANGUAGE; FILE; PREPARATION; METHOD; FILTER; TEXT;  
FORMAT; RICH; TEXT; FORMAT; FILE; DATA; FILE; EXTEND; LANGUAGE; FILE;  
DATA; FILE

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-007/00

File Segment: EPI

26/5/6 (Item 6 from file: 350)  
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX  
(c) 2005 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

015126022 \*\*Image available\*\*  
WPI Acc No: 2003-186546/200319  
Related WPI Acc No: 2002-034673; 2002-041638; 2003-203534  
XRPX Acc No: N03-147027

Method of trade mark processing for filing trade mark claims  
electronically, by forwarding all relevant information to a host server  
Patent Assignee: FRANKS R B (FRAN-I)  
Inventor: FRANKS R B; NEILSON M M  
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001  
Patent Family:  
Patent No Kind Date Applicat No Kind Date Week  
GB 2362235 A 20011114 GB 200011245 A 20000511 200319 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): GB 200011245 A 20000511  
Patent Details:  
Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes  
GB 2362235 A 76 G06F-017/21

Abstract (Basic): GB 2362235 A

NOVELTY - The trade mark processing method allows a customer (108,109) to input data that describes details about a trade mark, with reference to applicant and finance details. This data is then collected at a host server (100) that communicates the client terminal (102) within a law firm that deals with trade marks. This will then forward all the relevant data to sub-contractors and the appropriate government bodies to file the claim.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is included for a system for electronically filing trade mark information.

USE - For filing trade mark claims electronically.

ADVANTAGE - The system simplifies and speeds-up the process of filing a claim for a trade mark.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shown is a flow diagram of the trade mark processing method.

Host server (100)

Client terminal (102)

Customers (108,109)

pp; 76 DwgNo 1/24

Title Terms: METHOD; TRADE; MARK; PROCESS; FILE; TRADE; MARK; CLAIM;  
ELECTRONIC; FORWARDING; RELEVANT; INFORMATION; HOST; SERVE  
Derwent Class: T01  
International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/21  
File Segment: EPI

26/5/8 (Item 8 from file: 350)  
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX  
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014896132 \*\*Image available\*\*  
WPI Acc No: 2002-716838/200278  
XRPX Acc No: N02-565588

Trademark registration application support method for internet ,  
involves registering applicant's trademark based on address, name,  
trademark, designation goods and designation services provided in  
application

Patent Assignee: SHOEIDO YG (SHOE-N)

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
JP 2002259534	A	20020913	JP 200150868	A	20010226	200278 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 200150868 A 20010226

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
JP 2002259534	A	15	G06F-017/60	

Abstract (Basic): JP 2002259534 A

NOVELTY - The trademark of an applicant is registered based on the  
address, name, trademark, designation goods and services provided in  
the trademark registration application.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is included for  
trademark registration application support system.

USE - For computer communication networks such as internet.

ADVANTAGE - Allows an efficient and fast trademark registration, as  
the registration is done according to the contents provided in the  
application.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the block diagram of a  
trademark registration application support system. (Drawing includes  
non-English language text).

pp; 15 DwgNo 1/23

Title Terms: REGISTER; APPLY; SUPPORT; METHOD; REGISTER; BASED; ADDRESS;  
NAME; DESIGNATED; GOODS; DESIGNATED; SERVICE; APPLY

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/60

File Segment: EPI

Set	Items	Description
S1	104916	TRADEMARK? OR (TRADE OR SERVICE) () (MARK OR MARKS OR MARKING) OR SERVICEMARK? OR LOGO OR LOGOS OR INTELLECTUAL()PROPERTY?
S2	17811	S1(3N) (REGISTER? OR REGISTRAT? OR PROSECUT? OR FILING OR F-ILE?)
S3	1184	S1(10N) (WWW OR WEB() (BASE? OR PAGE? OR SITE?) OR WEBSITE? - OR WEBPAGE? OR WEBBASE? OR INTERNET? OR ONLINE OR ON()LINE)
S4	14717	(ELECTRONIC? OR DIGITAL? OR COMPUTERI?) (3N) (REGISTER? OR REGISTRA? OR PROSECUT? OR FILING OR FILE OR FILES OR FILED)
S5	170	S2(10N)S3
S6	105	S1(5N)S4
S7	6	S5 AND S6
S8	105	(S6 OR S5) AND IC=(G06F-007 OR G06F-017)
S9	25	S8 NOT AD=19990726:20020726
S10	16	S9 NOT AD=20020726:20050426
S11	16	IDPAT (sorted in duplicate/non-duplicate order)
S12	16	IDPAT (primary/non-duplicate records only)

File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS 1978-2005/Apr W01  
(c) 2005 European Patent Office

File 349:PCT FULLTEXT 1979-2005/UB=20050407,UT=20050331  
(c) 2005 WIPO/Univentio

12/3,K/16 (Item 16 from file: 349)  
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT  
(c) 2005 WIPO/Univentio. All rts. reserv.

00428795 \*\*Image available\*\*  
SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR MANAGING AND SERVING CONSUMER PRODUCT RELATED  
INFORMATION OVER THE INTERNET  
SYSTEME ET PROCEDE PERMETTANT DE GERER ET DE TRANSMETTRE SUR INTERNET DES  
INFORMATIONS RELATIVES A DES PRODUITS DE CONSOMMATION

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

IPF INC,

PERKOWSKI Thomas J,

Inventor(s):

PERKOWSKI Thomas J,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9819259 A1 19980507

Application: WO 97US19227 19971027 (PCT/WO US9719227)

Priority Application: US 96736798 19961025; US 96752136 19961119; US

97826120 19970327; US 97854877 19970512; US 97871815 19970609; US

97936375 19970924

Designated States:

(Protection type is "patent" unless otherwise stated - for applications  
prior to 2004)

AL AM AT AU AZ BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE HU IS JP KE

KG KP KR KZ LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE

SG SI SK TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN GH KE LS MW SD SZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG

KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ

CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR NE SN TD TG

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Word Count: 41713

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/60

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Detailed Description

... registered with the system can be automatically accessed from the  
Internet and displayed from the **Internet** browser by simply entering  
the **registered** product's **trademark** (s) and/or associated company name  
into the **Internet** browser.

Another object of the present invention is to provide such a  
system, wherein when...

Claim

... registered with the system can be  
automatically accessed from the Internet and displayed from the  
**Internet** browser by simply entering the **registered** product's  
**trademark** (s) and/or associated company name into the **Internet**

1 23

...registered with the system can be  
automatically accessed from the Internet and displayed from the  
**Internet** browser by simply entering the **registered** product's  
**trademark** (s) and/or associated company name into the **Internet**  
browser.

122. The system of claim 119, wherein, wherein when the system is  
in its...



Set	Items	Description
S1	1638200	TRADEMARK? OR (TRADE OR SERVICE) ( ) (MARK OR MARKS OR MARKING) OR SERVICEMARK? OR LOGO OR LOGOS OR INTELLECTUAL ( ) PROPERTY?
S2	739107	S1(3N) (REGISTER? OR REGISTRAT? OR PROSECUT? OR FILING OR F-ILE?)
S3	467378	S1(10N) (WWW OR WEB ( ) (BASE? OR PAGE? OR SITE?) OR WEBSITE? - OR WEBPAGE? OR WEBBASE? OR INTERNET? OR ONLINE OR ON ( ) LINE)
S4	83569	(ELECTRONIC? OR DIGITAL? OR COMPUTERI?) (3N) (REGISTER? OR R-EGISTRA? OR PROSECUT? OR FILING OR FILE OR FILES OR FILED)
S5	23	S1(3N) (EPAVE? OR TEAS)
S6	195700	S2(3N) S3
S7	1909	S4(10N) S6
S8	13710	S2(3N) (WWW OR WEB ( ) (BASE? OR PAGE? OR SITE?) OR WEBSITE? OR WEBPAGE? OR INTERNET? OR ONLINE OR ON ( ) LINE)
S9	1902	S7 NOT (DOMAIN ( ) NAME? OR CYBERSQUAT? OR CYBER ( ) (SQUATT?))
S10	73	S7 AND S8
S11	38	RD (unique items)
S12	61	S11 OR S5
S13	54	RD (unique items)
S14	19	S13 NOT PY>1999
S15	12	S14 NOT PD=19990726:20020726
S16	12	S15 NOT PD=20020726:20050426
File	275:	Gale Group Computer DB(TM) 1983-2005/Apr 11 (c) 2005 The Gale Group
File	47:	Gale Group Magazine DB(TM) 1959-2005/Apr 11 (c) 2005 The Gale group
File	75:	TGG Management Contents(R) 86-2005/Apr W1 (c) 2005 The Gale Group
File	636:	Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM) 1987-2005/Apr 11 (c) 2005 The Gale Group
File	16:	Gale Group PROMT(R) 1990-2005/Apr 11 (c) 2005 The Gale Group
File	624:	McGraw-Hill Publications 1985-2005/Apr 08 (c) 2005 McGraw-Hill Co. Inc
File	484:	Periodical Abs Plustext 1986-2005/Apr W1 (c) 2005 ProQuest
File	613:	PR Newswire 1999-2005/Apr 11 (c) 2005 PR Newswire Association Inc
File	813:	PR Newswire 1987-1999/Apr 30 (c) 1999 PR Newswire Association Inc
File	141:	Readers Guide 1983-2005/Dec (c) 2005 The HW Wilson Co
File	239:	Mathsci 1940-2005/May (c) 2005 American Mathematical Society
File	696:	DIALOG Telecom. Newsletters 1995-2005/Apr 11 (c) 2005 The Dialog Corp.
File	553:	Wilson Bus. Abs. FullText 1982-2004/Dec (c) 2005 The HW Wilson Co
File	621:	Gale Group New Prod. Annou. (R) 1985-2005/Apr 11 (c) 2005 The Gale Group
File	674:	Computer News Fulltext 1989-2005/Apr W1 (c) 2005 IDG Communications

Set	Items	Description
S1	60225	TRADEMARK? OR (TRADE OR SERVICE) () (MARK OR MARKS OR MARKING) OR SERVICEMARK? OR LOGO OR LOGOS OR INTELLECTUAL() PROPERT?
S2	7401	S1(3N) (REGISTER? OR REGISTRAT? OR PROSECUT? OR FILING OR F-ILE?)
S3	1423	S1(10N) (WWW OR WEB() (BASE? OR PAGE? OR SITE?) OR WEBSITE? - OR WEBPAGE? OR WEBBASE? OR INTERNET? OR ONLINE OR ON()LINE)
S4	9351	(ELECTRONIC? OR DIGITAL? OR COMPUTERI?) (3N) (REGISTER? OR REGISTRA? OR PROSECUT? OR FILING OR FILE OR FILES OR FILED)
S5	2	(TRADEMARK? OR (SERVICE OR TRADE) () (MARK OR MARKS) OR LOGO OR LOGOS) (10N) (TEAS OR EPAVE)
S6	150	S2 AND S3
S7	112	S1 AND S4
S8	257	S6 OR S7
S9	235	RD (unique items)
S10	71	S9 NOT PY>1999
File	8: Ei	Compendex(R) 1970-2005/Mar W4 (c) 2005 Elsevier Eng. Info. Inc.
File	35:	Dissertation Abs Online 1861-2005/Mar (c) 2005 ProQuest Info&Learning
File	65:	Inside Conferences 1993-2005/Apr W1 (c) 2005 BLDSC all rts. reserv.
File	2:	INSPEC 1969-2005/Apr W1 (c) 2005 Institution of Electrical Engineers
File	94:	JICST-EPlus 1985-2005/Feb W4 (c) 2005 Japan Science and Tech Corp(JST)
File	111:	TG Natl. Newspaper Index(SM) 1979-2005/Apr 08 (c) 2005 The Gale Group
File	6:	NTIS 1964-2005/Apr W1 (c) 2005 NTIS, Intl Cpyrghrt All Rights Res
File	144:	Pascal 1973-2005/Apr W1 (c) 2005 INIST/CNRS
File	34:	SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1990-2005/Apr W1 (c) 2005 Inst for Sci Info
File	99:	Wilson Appl. Sci & Tech Abs 1983-2005/Mar (c) 2005 The HW Wilson Co.
File	95:	TEME-Technology & Management 1989-2005/Feb W4 (c) 2005 FIZ TECHNIK

10/5/9 (Item 9 from file: 8)  
DIALOG(R)File 8:Ei Compendex(R)  
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04424703 E.I. No: EIP96063218888

**Title: Patent & trade office modernization: Document imaging at work for imaging**

Author: Roberts, Jon L.

Source: Advanced Imaging v 11 n 5 May 1996. p 21-22

Publication Year: 1996

CODEN: ADIMEZ ISSN: 1042-0711

Language: English

Document Type: JA; (Journal Article) Treatment: A; (Applications); G;  
(General Review)

Journal Announcement: 9608W2

Abstract: The Patent and **Trademark** Office (PTO) is undergoing a major modernization program to enhance patent application processing. One of the technologies considered for **electronically filing** patent applications and improving PTO operational efficiency is document imaging. The imaging system should be able to capture an image of every piece of paper relating to a received patent application so that the PTO may streamline its operations. The system must also include certain administrative capabilities so that PTO can track the flow of images with the system and understand the quality and quantity of stored images.

Descriptors: \*Imaging techniques; Patents and inventions; Imaging systems  
; Image quality; Optical image storage; Information retrieval

Identifiers: Document imaging

Classification Codes:

722.1 (Data Storage, Equipment & Techniques); 903.3 (Information  
Retrieval & Use)

741 (Optics & Optical Devices); 722 (Computer Hardware); 903  
(Information Science)

74 (OPTICAL TECHNOLOGY); 72 (COMPUTERS & DATA PROCESSING); 90 (GENERAL  
ENGINEERING)

10/5/11 (Item 11 from file: 8)  
DIALOG(R)File 8:EI Compendex(R)  
(c) 2005 Elsevier Eng. Info. Inc. All rts. reserv.

02769556 E.I. Monthly No: EI8908074045

**Title: DIALOGLINK and TRADEMARKSCAN - FEDERAL: Pioneers in online images.**

Author: Thompson, N. J.

Corporate Source: Limbach, Limbach & Sutton, San Francisco, CA, USA

Source: Online (Weston, Connecticut) v 13 n 3 May 1989 p 15-26

Publication Year: 1989

CODEN: ONLIDN ISSN: 0146-5422

Language: English

Document Type: JA; (Journal Article) Treatment: A; (Applications)

Journal Announcement: 8908

Abstract: DIALOG and Thomson & Thomson teamed up to produce one of the first commercial **online** databases containing both text and images. Thomson & Thomson, a **trademark** and copyright research firm, added trademark designs to its text **file**, **TRADEMARKSCAN** - FEDERAL, in January 1988. Simultaneously, DIALOG developed DIALOGLINK, version 1.20, a powerful and easy-to-use software to receive and display images **online** from mainframe computers. This article evaluates **TRADEMARKSCAN** image retrieval using DIALOGLINK 1.20 communications software. It discusses TRADEMARKSCAN's composition, retrieval methods, file size, downloading and printing time and costs, and database applications. The article also discusses software requirements and functions that are relevant to image retrieval.

Descriptors: \*IMAGE PROCESSING--\*Computer Applications; DATABASE SYSTEMS; INFORMATION RETRIEVAL SYSTEMS; COMPUTER SOFTWARE

Identifiers: **ONLINE** IMAGES; COMMERCIAL ONLINE DATABASES; **TRADEMARK** DESIGNS; TEXT **FILE**; IMAGE RETRIEVAL; SOFTWARE PACKAGE DIALOGLINK 1.20

Classification Codes:

723 (Computer Software); 741 (Optics & Optical Devices); 903 (Information Science)

72 (COMPUTERS & DATA PROCESSING); 74 (OPTICAL TECHNOLOGY); 90 (GENERAL ENGINEERING)

10/5/18 (Item 1 from file: 65)

DIALOG(R)File 65:Inside Conferences

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01791483 INSIDE CONFERENCE ITEM ID: CN018439460

**The U.S. Copyright Office Electronic Registration , Recordation and Deposit System/CORDS**

CONFERENCE: Technology-based intellectual property management: Electronic commerce for content-Forum (Technology-based solutions to managing rights for digital copyrighted works)

IMA INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY PROCEEDINGS, 1996; VOL 2 P: 161-164

Interactive Multimedia Association, 1996

LANGUAGE: English DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference Papers .

CONFERENCE EDITOR(S): Kahin, B.; Arms, K.

CONFERENCE SPONSOR: Interactive Multimedia Association

CONFERENCE LOCATION: Washington, DC

CONFERENCE DATE: Mar 1996 (199603) (199603)

BRITISH LIBRARY ITEM LOCATION: 4368.730000

DESCRIPTORS: electronic commerce; **intellectual property** ; interactive multimedia ; IMA

10/5/20 (Item 1 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

(c) 2005 Institution of Electrical Engineers. All rts. reserv.

6283974 INSPEC Abstract Number: C1999-08-7250L-003

**Title:** Web trademark database from USPTO

Author(s): Thompson, N.J.

Author Affiliation: Limbach & Limbach, San Francisco, CA, USA

Journal: Database vol.22, no.3 p.48-50

Publisher: Online Inc,

Publication Date: June-July 1999 Country of Publication: USA

CODEN: DTBSDQ ISSN: 0162-4105

SICI: 0162-4105(199906/07)22:3L:48:TDFU;1-P

Material Identity Number: D059-1999-008

U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 0162-4105/99/\$2.00+00.15

Language: English Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)

Treatment: Practical (P); Product Review (R)

**Abstract:** The US Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) World Wide Web **trademark** database, Web TM (<<http://www.uspto.gov/tmdb/index.html>>) provides free access via the World Wide Web to bibliographic text and images of active federal **trademark** applications and **registrations**. Although Web TM doesn't replace the fee-based commercial trademark databases, it is an important first step to providing the public with free access to trade information. This cheap and easy screening tool is ideal for conducting a quick-and-dirty knock-out availability search, for checking basic information about a particular mark and for observing trends in the marketplace. It is also a tool with which unwary searchers can hurt themselves if they do not understand the limitations of the data and search engine. (0 Refs)

Subfile: C

**Descriptors:** bibliographic systems; industrial property; information resources; information retrieval system evaluation; search engines; visual databases

**Identifiers:** Web TM; World Wide Web trademark database; US Patent and Trademark Office; USPTO; bibliographic text; images; active federal trademark applications; **trademark registrations**; public access; availability search; marketplace trends; search engine

**Class Codes:** C7250L (Non-bibliographic retrieval systems); C7210N (Information networks); C6160S (Spatial and pictorial databases); C7250C (Bibliographic retrieval systems); C7250N (Search engines)

Copyright 1999, IEE

10/5/26 (Item 7 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

(c) 2005 Institution of Electrical Engineers. All rts. reserv.

5606131 INSPEC Abstract Number: C9707-0230B-012

**Title: Proposal for a cybermark**

Author(s): Flint, D.

Author Affiliation: MacRoberts Solicitors, Glasgow, UK

Journal: Computer Law and Security Report vol.13, no.3 p.163-6

Publisher: Elsevier,

Publication Date: May-June 1997 Country of Publication: UK

CODEN: CLSRE8 ISSN: 0267-3649

SICI: 0267-3649(199705/06)13:3L.163:PC;1-Q

Material Identity Number: I919-97003

Language: English Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)

Treatment: General, Review (G)

Abstract: The Internet has an estimated 30 to 35 million users in approximately 100 countries and is growing rapidly each month. The expansion of the Internet has brought with it grey areas and questions regarding the suitability and enforceability of existing legal rules. Legal predictability and certainty are being challenged by the new virtual environment, and businesses that are keen to take advantage of the digital single market are wary as a result. Many prominent companies with valuable **trademarks** have found that they are extremely vulnerable on the Internet. The costs of **registering trademarks** and of pursuing for infringement are high and with limited and contradictory case law and jurisdictional issues unclear, it seems that some kind of harmonization with regard to **trademark** protection on the **Internet** is the way forward. (0 Refs)

Subfile: C

Descriptors: copyright; costing; industrial property; Internet; legislation

Identifiers: cybermark; Internet; legal rules; legal predictability; virtual environment; business; trademarks; costs; infringement; case law

Class Codes: C0230B (Legal aspects of computing); C7210 (Information services and centres)

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10/5/27 (Item 8 from file: 2)  
DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC  
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5341891 INSPEC Abstract Number: B9609-6140C-757, C9609-5260B-437

Title: **STAR-a system for trademark archival and retrieval**

Author(s): Lam, C.P.; Wu, J.K.; Mehtre, B.

Author Affiliation: Inst. of Syst. Sci., Nat. Univ. of Singapore, Singapore

Conference Title: ACCV '95. Second Asian Conference on Computer Vision. Proceedings Part vol.3 p.214-17 vol.3

Publisher: Nanyang Technol. Univ, Singapore

Publication Date: 1995 Country of Publication: Singapore 3 vol. (xxxii+548+811+839) pp.

ISBN: 981 00 7177 9 Material Identity Number: XX96-01802

Conference Title: Proceedings of Second Asian Conference on Computer Vision. ACCV '95

Conference Sponsor: Int. Assoc. Pattern Recognition; IEICE of Japan; Inf. Processing Soc. Japan; et al

Conference Date: 5-8 Dec. 1995 Conference Location: Singapore

Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)

Treatment: Applications (A); Practical (P)

Abstract: With an ever increasing number of **trademarks** registered, the task of ensuring the uniqueness of all **trademarks** registered is becoming increasingly difficult. The demand for a **computerised trademark registration** system is ever increasing. **Trademarks** are complex patterns consisting of various images and text patterns, called "device-mark" and "word-in-mark" respectively. A computerised **trademark** system will thus be required to handle the diversity and complexity of image patterns occurring in device-marks (including interpretations or meanings of the **trademark**) as well as the multi-linguistic properties of word-in-marks. In this paper we present a prototype System for **Trademark Archival and Retrieval (STAR)** which tackles the following key issues: multiple feature extraction methods to capture the shape, structure and complexity properties of the device mark, similarity of multi-lingual word-in-mark, concept matching using fuzzy thesaurus, and fusion of multiple feature measures for conflicting **trademark** retrieval. The initial test run has been conducted using approximately 500 **trademarks**. The retrieval results are very promising. Efforts to scale up the database to 4000 **trademarks** are under way. (7 Refs)

Subfile: B C

Descriptors: computational complexity; feature extraction; industrial property; information retrieval systems; visual databases

Identifiers: STAR; system for **trademark** archival; **trademark** retrieval; **computerised trademark registration** system; text patterns; diversity; complexity; image patterns; multiple feature extraction; multi-lingual word-in-mark; concept matching; fuzzy thesaurus; fusion of multiple feature measures; database

Class Codes: B6140C (Optical information, image and video signal processing); C5260B (Computer vision and image processing techniques); C1250 (Pattern recognition); C6160S (Spatial and pictorial databases); C7250 (Information storage and retrieval)

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10/5/29 (Item 10 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

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4712122 INSPEC Abstract Number: C9409-7130-001

**Title: The computer system and patent information at the Japanese Patent Office**

Author(s): Ishii, T.

Journal: JIPDEC Informatization Quarterly no.97 p.4-53

Publication Date: 1994 Country of Publication: Japan

CODEN: JIQUET ISSN: 0910-6707

Language: English Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)

Treatment: Applications (A); General, Review (G)

**Abstract:** Since we began using computer systems for handling administrative work related to patent applications in 1964, the Japanese Patent Office (JPO) has continually broadened the scope of computerization. In 1973, we installed the first online system, enhancing and expanding the system to implement kanji processing capabilities in 1976. In 1978, we developed a Registration Administrative and **Trademark** /Pronunciation Retrieval System, and computerized the administrative work of examiners, etc., in 1982. Based on this computerization, we began constructing what we call the Paperless System in 1984. This is a comprehensive system covering all administrative patent processing for all applications using data from databases, systematizing all documentation from when the paperwork starts at the JPO, until when it goes out the door, using **electronic filing**. We continually promote system development. (0 Refs)

Subfile: C

**Descriptors:** government data processing; industrial property; information systems; law administration

**Identifiers:** patent information system; Japanese Patent Office; administrative work; patent applications; online system; kanji processing; Registration Administrative and **Trademark** /Pronunciation Retrieval System; Paperless System; administrative patent processing; **electronic filing**; system development

**Class Codes:** C7130 (Public administration)

10/5/31 (Item 12 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

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03919992 INSPEC Abstract Number: D91001906

**Title: MC2 at Compu-Mark: an award-winning application for registering and processing trademarks**

Author(s): Dixon, R.

Author Affiliation: Cimtech, Hatfield, UK

Journal: Information Media & Technology vol.24, no.3 p.111-12, 118

Publication Date: May 1991 Country of Publication: UK

CODEN: IMTEED ISSN: 0306-2880

Language: English Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)

Treatment: Applications (A); Practical (P)

Abstract: Anyone with any experience of specifying the requirements of, or implementing a document image processing application will probably say that every application is different. The size and scope of systems varies enormously and this can determine what sort of issues emerge. One application for the trademark information research company, Compu-Mark, based in Antwerp, raises some interesting technical issues for the imaging industry. One reason for this application to be of such interest is its size, requiring the **online** storage of 13 million **registered trademarks**. Most interest relates to the technologies required to meet the system specification including OCR, image enhancement, compound document layout, logic programming and transputer hardware. (3 Refs)

Subfile: D

Descriptors: document image processing; industrial property

Identifiers: Compu-Mark; document image processing; online storage; **registered trademarks**; OCR; image enhancement; compound document layout; logic programming; transputer hardware

Class Codes: D2080 (Information services and database systems)

10/5/32 (Item 13 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

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03877844 INSPEC Abstract Number: C91037095

Title: **The electronic register of international marks at WIPO**

Author(s): Claus, P.

Author Affiliation: World Intellectual Property Organ., Geneva, Switzerland

Journal: World Patent Information vol.13, no.1 p.21-6

Publication Date: 1991 Country of Publication: USA

CODEN: WPAID2 ISSN: 0172-2190

U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 0172-2190/91/\$3.00+.00

Language: English Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)

Treatment: General, Review (G); Practical (P)

Abstract: The system of international registration of marks ( **trademarks** and **service marks** ) operated by WIPO under the Madrid Agreement is described. The International Register, which exists as a set of paper files, and its administration has recently been automated by setting up a computerized system known as SEMIRA (system of **electronic** marks interrogation, **registration** , and administration). The functions of the system and its electronic architecture are described in detail. (0 Refs)

Subfile: C

Descriptors: administrative data processing; industrial property

Identifiers: **electronic register** ; international marks; WIPO; international registration; **trademarks** ; **service marks** ; Madrid Agreement; International Register; computerized system; SEMIRA

Class Codes: C7100 (Business and administration); C0230B (Legal aspects)

10/5/35 (Item 16 from file: 2)  
DIALOG(R) File 2:INSPEC  
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02159208 INSPEC Abstract Number: C84002838

**Title:** Computerizing **federal** trademark registrations -boons and barriers

**Author(s):** Johannes, L.E.

**Journal:** Jurimetrics Journal vol.23, no.3 p.205-32

**Publication Date:** Spring 1983 **Country of Publication:** USA

**CODEN:** JURJAD **ISSN:** 0022-6793

**Language:** English **Document Type:** Journal Paper (JP)

**Treatment:** Applications (A); General, Review (G)

**Abstract:** This article shows that the chronology of events leading to the present placement and status of the **trademark** operation in the US Patent and **Trademark** office explains its current dilemma. Over the years Congress has had an integral role in overseeing these developments. In 1980, Congress responded to appeals by **trademark** clientele for direct action with legislation mandating increased office fee recoveries and the delivery of a detailed office automation plan. This article specifically addresses the issue of **Trademark** Office automation, reveals the existing office structure and proposes a model approach to streamline and mechanize the present method of office operation. (161 Refs)

**Subfile:** C

**Descriptors:** government data processing

**Identifiers:** federal **trademark** registrations; **trademark** operation; office automation; **Trademark** Office automation

**Class Codes:** C7130 (Public administration)

10/5/39 (Item 4 from file: 94)  
DIALOG(R)File 94:JICST-EPlus  
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01472030 JICST ACCESSION NUMBER: 91A0894449 FILE SEGMENT: JICST-E  
**Paperless plan of the Patent Office.**

MORITA KOICHI (1)

(1) Patent Office

Tsushin Kogyo(CIAJ Journal (Communications Industry Association of Japan),  
1991, VOL.31,NO.10, PAGE.16-21, FIG.1

JOURNAL NUMBER: G0903AAA ISSN NO: 0041-381X

UNIVERSAL DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION: 347.77+608

LANGUAGE: Japanese COUNTRY OF PUBLICATION: Japan

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

ARTICLE TYPE: Commentary

MEDIA TYPE: Printed Publication

ABSTRACT: This paper is aimed at promoting cooperation such as shortening  
of required process time for examination, expansion of industrial  
property information services, efficiency improvement of business  
processes, international industrial property information interchange.  
The following have been conducted up to the present : development of an  
electron business processing system, construction and expansion of a  
total material database system, start of inquiry service, and  
acceptance of electron applications of patent and utility model  
**registration** . The objects of **electronic** processing will be further  
expanded in design and **trademark** .

DESCRIPTORS: industrial property; design(goods); utility model; **trademark**  
; patent application; examination and judgment; information processing;  
processing equipment; office management; data processing system;  
information retrieval system; resource management system; DBMS;  
improvement of efficiency; information service; online processing

BROADER DESCRIPTORS: **intellectual property** ; right; treatment; equipment  
; management; computer application system; system; information system;  
modification; service

CLASSIFICATION CODE(S): HA03000C